



**CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES
CONTROL**

**Status of Changing Regulations -
Guidelines Related to New
Toxicity Values for TCE and PCE**

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TCE Update

- IRIS (Integrated Risk Information System) released new toxicity criteria for TCE in Sept 2011.
 - The IRIS toxicity criteria are more health protective than OEHHA values.
- In April 2012, OEHHA updated the oral and inhalation No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) under Prop 65.
- OEHHA is currently revising its toxicity criteria as appropriate.

Toxic Endpoint	IRIS (9/2011)	OEHHA	Ratio of IRIS to OEHHA (Relative Conservativeness)
Carcinogenicity			
Inhalation Unit Risk (IUR) risk per $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	4.1×10^{-6} Kidney, Liver & non- Hodgkin lymphoma	2.0×10^{-6} (2004) Liver/Lung tumors	2 (2-fold more health protective)
Oral Cancer Slope Factor (CSF) risk per $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\text{-day}$	4.6×10^{-2} Kidney, Liver & non- Hodgkin lymphoma	5.9×10^{-3} (2009) Liver/Lung Tumors	7.8 (8-fold more health protective)
Chronic Toxicity (Noncarcinogenic effects)			
Inhalation Reference Concentration (RfC) $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2 Cardiac malformations, developmental immunotoxicity, adult immunological effects	600 (REL) Occupational Exposure	300-fold more health protective
Oral Reference Dose (RfD) $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\text{-day}$	5×10^{-4} Cardiac malformations, adult immunological effects	5×10^{-1} (2009 PHG) Occupational Exposure	1000-fold more health protective



TCE Update Cont.

- Issues

- How to interpret the IRIS non-cancer RfD and RfC for the industrial/commercial worker scenario - to protect sensitive group, adult women.
 - The RfC/RfD are based in part on increased fetal developmental effects (cardiac malformations) during the first trimester of pregnancy (a short exposure timeline).
- What other States and Federal Agencies are doing to address the short term exposure to TCE

Regulatory Agency	Criterion	Residential (µg/m³)	Industrial (µg/m³)	Basis
MassDEP	Imminent Hazard (Interim Approach)	2	-	Fetal developmental effects Pregnant women/women of child-bearing age HQ = 1
		20	-	Immune system effects All receptors - HQ = 10
NJDEP	Rapid Action Level	4	18	USEPA noncancer indoor air RSL for TCE, rounded up, and multiplied by a factor of 2
New Hampshire	Screening Level	2	8.8	If concentrations are detected at these levels, advise women of child bearing age and recommend relocation
USEPA Region IX	Proposed Remedial Action Level	-	15	USEPA RfC of 2 µg/m³ adjusted to 5 µg/m³ to account for a 10-hr work day, and then multiplied by a factor of 3 per EPA policy regarding short-term limits intended to account for uncertainty of non-carcinogenic risk values
USEPA Region X	Screening Level (short-term, noncancer)	2	8.4	Fetal cardiac malformations Not to be exceeded, average 21-day exposure
ATSDR	Minimum Risk Level (MRL)	2 (0.0004 ppm)	-	USEPA RfC selected as chronic duration MRL Chronic MRL considered protective of intermediate duration exposures



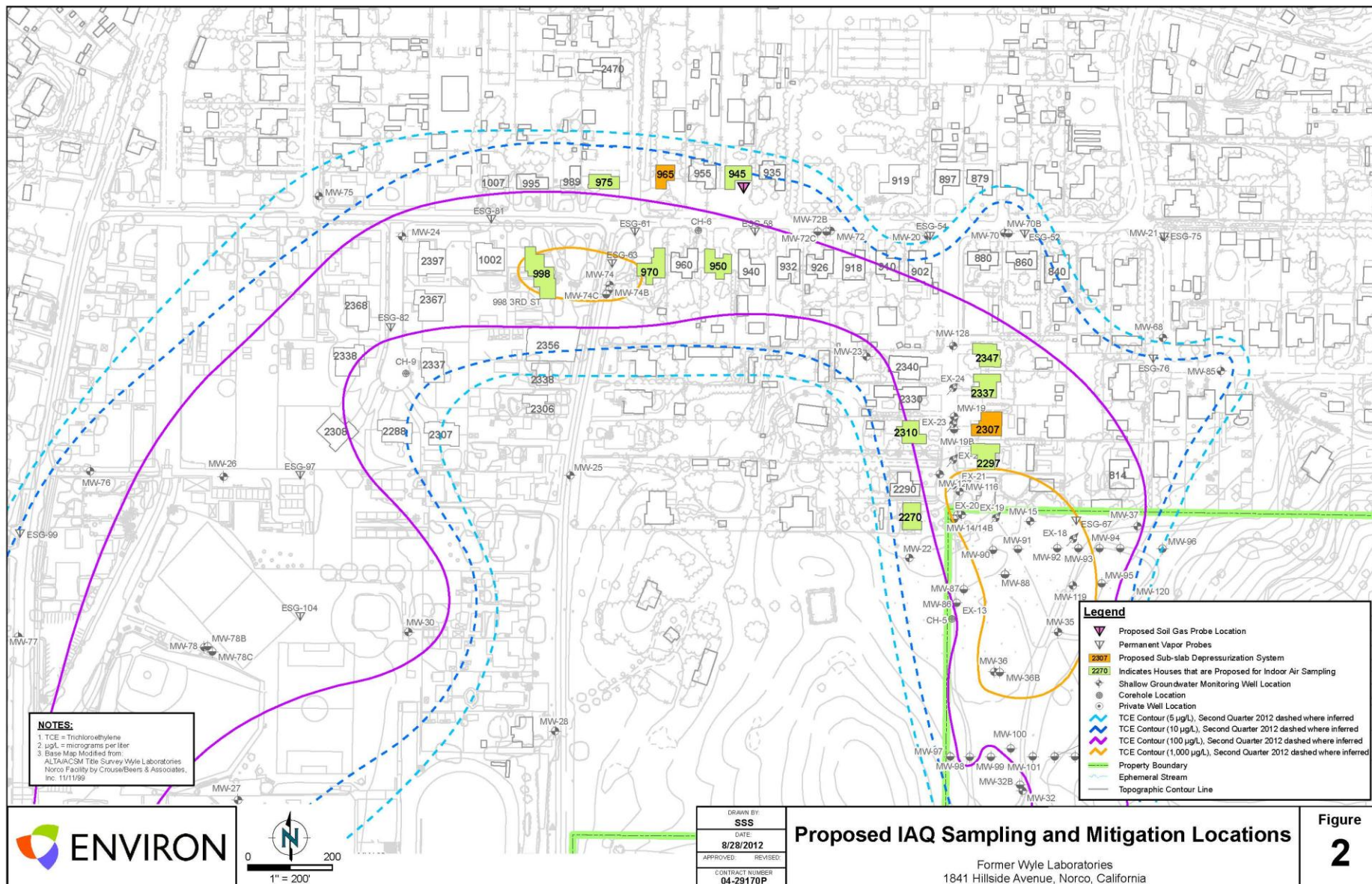
TCE Update Cont.

- Significance/Impact
 - Noncancer threshold (i.e., Hazard Index of 1) may exceed 1 at sites when the cancer risk is at the lower end of the risk management range or point of departure (1×10^{-6}).
 - Noncancer threshold may play more of a role in risk management decisions and must be discussed and considered.
 - When reviewing the risk assessment during the Five Year Review process, there is a potential that the original proposed remediation, land use controls, and/or institutional controls will have to be revised.



Wyle Laboratory, Case Study

- The Wyle Laboratories Site (site) is approximately 429-acres and located in Norco, California.
- Activities included the testing of aerospace components and systems using simulated physical and dynamic test environments.
- The primary chemical of concern is TCE.
- TCE has migrated off-site from the northwest boundary resulting in TCE contamination of shallow groundwater and soil gas beneath residences.





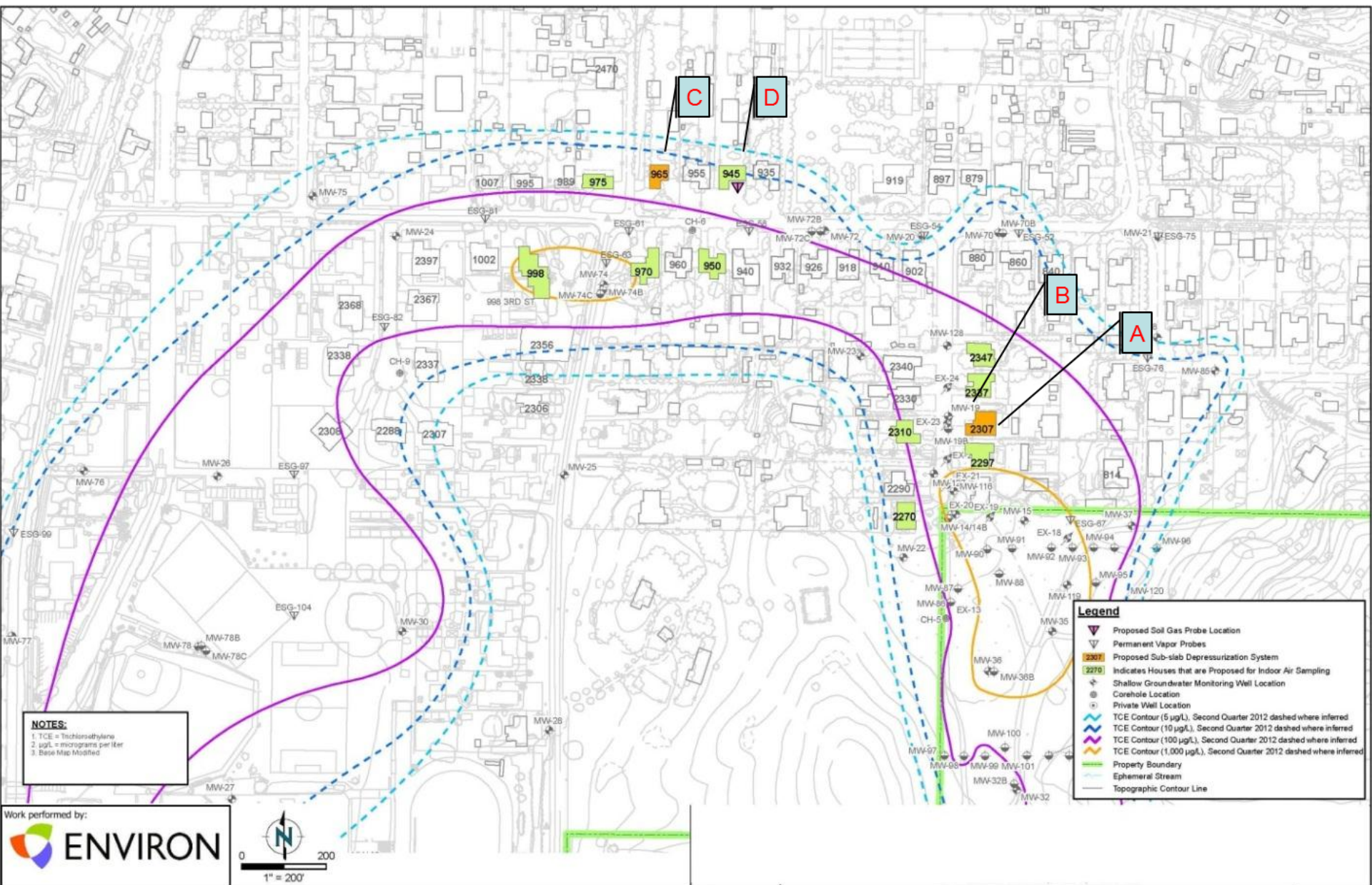
Wyle Laboratory, Case Study

- 2006, DTSC sought access for IAQ sampling in 45 homes
- Access for 27 homes
- Conducted two rounds of IAQ sampling between 2006 and 2007
- 4 of 27 homes had elevated TCE
 - Between 1 and 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



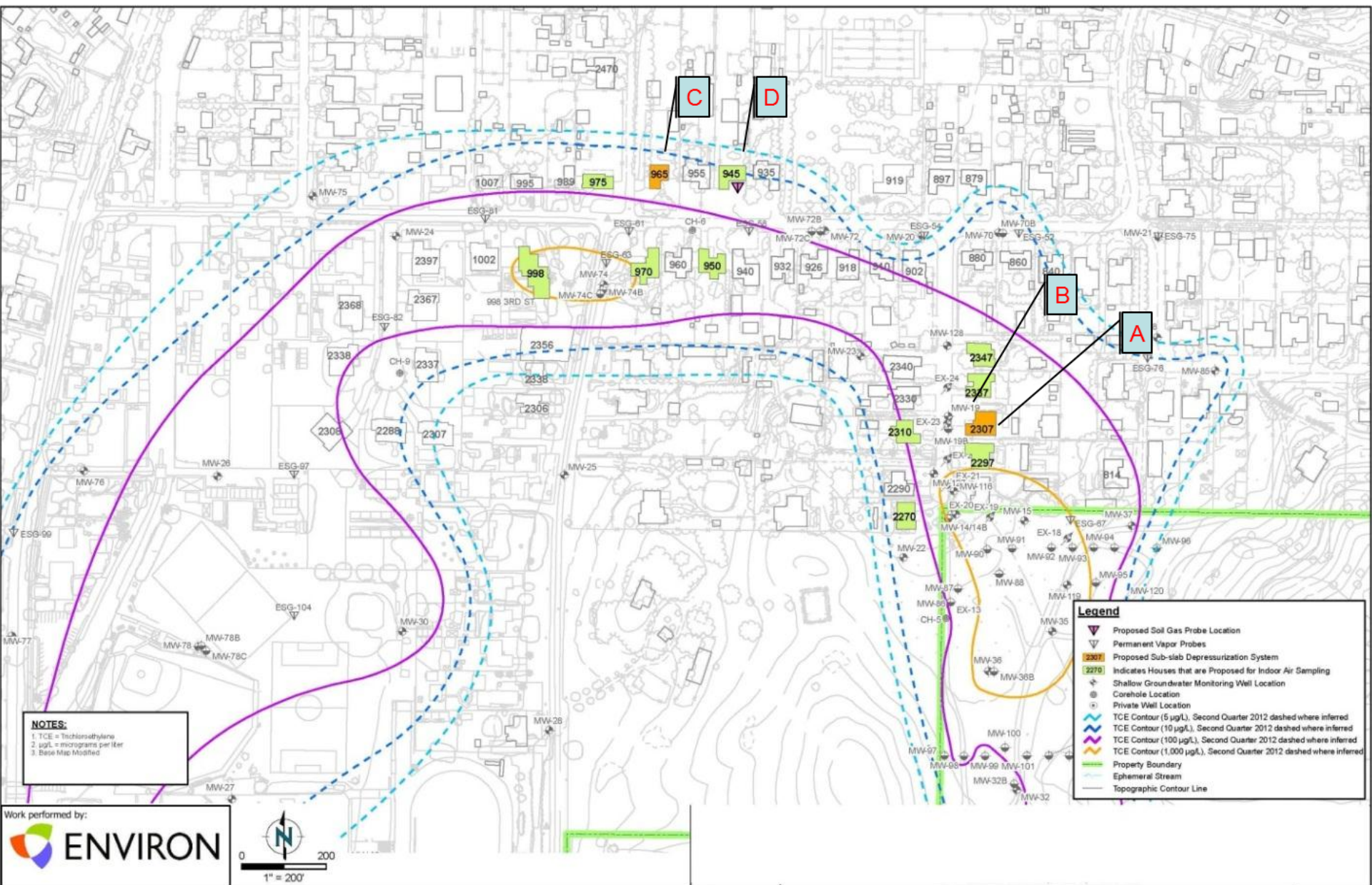
Wyle Laboratory, Case Study

- In 2007, 1E-06 indoor air level of $1.22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ TCE
- In 2011, EPA introduces new toxicity criteria for TCE
 - 1E-06 indoor air level for TCE now $0.43 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
 - 1.0 HQ for TCE now $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- In 2012, Re-Sample indoor air in 4 homes
 - 3 of the 4 homes now require VIM



Home "A"		[TCE] ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Home "B"		[TCE] ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
<u>Bath</u>	11/29/2006	1.1	<u>Bath</u>	11/29/2006	2.6
	7/5/2007	3.3		7/9/2007	0.39J
	7/10/2012	1.5		7/10/2012	0.4
	7/10/2012-dup	1.5		12/12/2012	1.5
<u>Living Room</u>	7/10/2012-DTSC	2.0	<u>Living Room</u>	11/29/2006	4.5
	11/29/2006	0.31		7/9/2007	0.56
	7/5/2007	1.7		7/10/2012	0.63
	7/10/2012	1.5		12/12/2012	0.93
<u>Out-door</u>	7/10/2012-DTSC	1.9	<u>Out-door</u>	11/29/2006	<0.13
	11/29/2006	<0.13		7/9/2007	<0.13
	7/5/2007	<0.13		7/10/2012	<0.13
	7/10/2012	<0.13		12/12/2012	0.20
<u>Out-door</u>	7/10/2012-DTSC	0.19	Continued Monitoring		
Recommended VI Mitigation					

Home "C"		[TCE] ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Home "D"		[TCE] ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
<u>Bath</u>	11/15/2006	4.3	<u>Bath</u>	11/29/2006	<0.13
	6/27/2007	1.5		7/5/2007	3.9
	7/9/2012	5.4		7/10/2012	0.58
	7/9/2012-dup	4.7		12/12/2012	2.0
	7/9/2012-DTSC	4.6		12/12/2012-dup	1.9
<u>Living Room</u>	11/15/2006	2.3	<u>Living Room</u>	11/29/2006	2.4
	11/15/2006-dup	2.5		11/29/2006-dup	3.2
	6/27/2007	0.95		7/5/2007	3.6
	7/9/2012	5.1		7/10/2012	0.72
	7/9/2012-DTSC	6.7		12/12/2012	1.8
<u>Outdoor</u>	11/15/2006	0.55	<u>Outdoor</u>	11/29/2006	<0.13
	6/27/2007	0.56		7/5/2007	<0.13
	7/9/2012	0.41		7/10/2012	<0.13
	7/9/2012-DTSC	0.45		12/12/2012	<0.13
VI Mitigation Installed			Recommend VI Mitigation		





PCE Update

- Health Effects of PCE
 - Noncarcinogenic effects
 - Neurotoxicity, kidney, liver, immune and hematologic systems, development and reproduction
 - Carcinogenicity
 - Liver Cancer
- Toxicity Criteria Sources
 - OEHHA toxicity criteria (2009)
 - USEPA/IRIS – Released new toxicity criteria in February 2012

Toxic Endpoint	IRIS (2/2012)	OEHHA	Ratio of IRIS to OEHHA (Relative Conservativeness)
Carcinogenicity			
Inhalation Unit Risk (IUR) risk per $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2.6×10^{-7} Liver Cancer	5.9×10^{-6} (2009) Liver Cancer	22 (22-fold less health protective)
Oral Cancer Slope Factor (CSF) risk per $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\text{-day}$	2.1×10^{-3} Liver Cancer	5.4×10^{-1} (2001) Liver Cancer	250 (250-fold less health protective)
Chronic Toxicity (Noncarcinogenic effects)			
Inhalation Reference Concentration (RfC) $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	40 Neurotoxicity - occupational exposure	35 (2001) Neurotoxicity – occupational exposure	Similar value
Oral Reference Dose (RfD) $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\text{-day}$	6×10^{-3} Neurotoxicity - occupational exposure	3.2×10^{-2} (2001 PHG) Neurotoxicity	5 (5-fold more health protective)



PCE Update Cont.

- Differences Between IRIS and OEHHA Cancer Toxicity Criteria
 - Both IRIS and OEHHA based their value on the same endpoint, incidences of liver cancer, in the same species, mouse.
 - However, the selected studies used different mouse strains
 - It is well documented in the scientific literature that strain/strain variation exists.



PCE Update Cont.

- HERO continues to recommend the OEHHA toxicity criteria.
 - Talk with the toxicologist assigned to your site for updates.
- It is HERO's understanding that OEHHA will not be re-reviewing its toxicity criteria or the IRIS document.
- OEHHA just reviewed the toxicity criteria in 2009.



Potential Impacts from Differences in Toxicity Criteria

	PCE		
	Soil Gas Screening Levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
Scenario	OEHHA Toxicity Criteria (based at 10^{-6})	IRIS Toxicity Criteria (based at 10^{-6})	Fold Difference Between OEHHA and IRIS
Residential	180	4100	22x
Commercial /Industrial	1800	42000	23x
	Indoor Air Screening Levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
Residential	0.41	9.4	22x
Commercial /Industrial	2.1	47	23x



Toxicity Criteria Updates

- Human Health Risk Assessment Note 3
 - DTSC Recommended Methodology for Use of U.S. EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) in Human Health Risk Assessment Process at Hazardous Waste Sites and Permitted Facilities.

[www. dtsc.ca.gov/assessingrisk/humanrisk2.cfm](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/assessingrisk/humanrisk2.cfm)



DTSC Guidance Updates

- Revise inhalation dose equations consistent with EPA RAGS Part F
 - Unit Risk Factors, $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)^{-1}$
 - Reference Concentrations (mg/m^3)
 - Exposure time (hours/day)
- Guidance documents revised
 - PEA Manual
 - SEAM
 - DTSC J&E Model

Reset to
Defaults

Soil Gas Concentration Data

ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	
Chemical CAS No. (numbers only, no dashes)	Soil gas conc., C_g ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	OR	Soil gas conc., C_g (ppmv)
			Chemical
79016	7.40E+02		Trichloroethylene

MORE
↓

ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	ENTER
Depth below grade to bottom of enclosed space floor, L_f (15 or 200 cm)	Soil gas sampling depth below grade, L_s (cm)	Average soil temperature, T_s ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Vadose zone SCS soil type (used to estimate soil vapor permeability)	User-defined vadose zone soil vapor permeability, k_v (cm^2)
15	60	24		1.00E-08

MORE
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ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	ENTER
Vadose zone SCS soil type Lookup Soil Parameters	Vadose zone soil dry bulk density, ρ_b^A (g/cm^3)	Vadose zone soil total porosity, n^V (unitless)	Vadose zone soil water-filled porosity, θ_w^V (cm^3/cm^3)	Average vapor flow rate into bldg. (Leave blank to calculate) Q_{soil} (L/m)
	1.66	0.375	0.054	5

MORE
↓

NEW=>

Lookup Receptor
Parameters

NEW=>

Residential

ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	ENTER	ENTER
Averaging time for carcinogens, ATC (yrs)	Averaging time for noncarcinogens, ATNC (yrs)	Exposure duration, ED (yrs)	Exposure frequency, EF (days/yr)	Exposure Time ET (hrs/day)	Air Exchange Rate ACH (hour^{-1})
70	30	30	350	24 (NEW)	0.5 (NEW)

END